

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 19th July 1879.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of Newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of copies issued.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
Monthly.				
1	"Bhārat Shramajivī"	Barāhanagar	4,000	Ashār 1286 B.S.
2	"Grāmvārtā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly	200	
Fortnightly.				
3	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Chittagong	.....
4	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Rajshahye	.....
Weekly.				
5	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Calcutta	700	8th July 1879.
6	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensingh	658	8th ditto.
7	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta	.....	8th ditto.
8	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Bardwān	.....
9	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	400	13th ditto.
10	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	1,168	11th ditto.
11	"Hindu Hitaishinī"	Dacca	300	12th ditto.
12	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	9th ditto.
13	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Berhampore	.....	14th July 1879.
14	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta	900	
15	"Pratikār"	Berhampore	235	11th ditto.
16	"Rangpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kākinīā, Rangpore	250	10th ditto.
17	"Sādhārani"	Chinsurah	516	12th ditto.
18	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	14th ditto.
19	"Samālochak"	Ditto	1,000	
20	"Samāchār Sār"	Allahabad	.....
21	"Sanjivani"	Mymensingh	.....	11th ditto.
22	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta	5,500	12th ditto.
Tri-weekly.				
23	"Samāchār Sudhāvarshan"	Ditto	.....
Daily.				
24	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto	550	11th to 17th July 1879.
25	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	.....	12th and 14th ditto.
26	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto	625	12th to 15th ditto.
27	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto	.....	14th to 16th ditto.
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
Weekly.				
28	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore	.....	4th July 1879.
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
29	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	400	12th ditto.
ENGLISH, BENGALI, AND HINDI.				
Daily.				
30	"Byāpārī;" or, The Trader	Ditto	.....	14th to 19th July 1879.
HINDI.				
Weekly.				
31	"Behār Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna	509	16th July 1879.
32	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta	.....
33	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto	.....
PERSIAN.				
34	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Ditto	250	11th ditto.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

BARDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 8th, 1879.

A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 8th July, asks Government, now that the question of jurisdiction is receiving its attention, to transfer the following villages from the Sudder Munsiffes of Hooghly and Burdwan to the Culna Munsiff, which is under the Burdwan district. Culna is much nearer to them than either Hooghly or Burdwan. (1) Villages in the Hooghly district thus proposed for transfer:—Guptipará, Kámárdángá, Ichhámáti, Dekol, Bárásat, Neko, Bánsái, Baraneko, Dhópápára, Jhero, Bahía, Ichhápore, Bákule, Jákule, Bálcágar, Nátágar, Dighírá, Somrá, Sughare, and others. These are all under thanas Balagor and Pandua. (2) Villages in the Burdwan district, under thanas Gángur and Bohár:—Sonádángá, Utrásan, Mákrá, Jákrá, Chahenábád, Ráníhati, Pattá Rupashpur, and others.

BARDWAN SANJIVANI.

2. The same paper deprecates the proposal to stop the Government grants on account of charitable dispensaries, and to make them a charge upon the municipalities, and observes as follows:—The procedure adopted by Government in the matter of retrenchment has truly surprised us. While all other departments, where there is ample room for making a reduction, are as yet untouched, the small expenditure incurred on account of charitable dispensaries is the one selected for the purpose. Certainly it does not behove the Government to show a niggardly disposition in connection with these most useful public institutions. Even if the proposal were carried out, the savings effected would be but insignificant. The writer then refers to the financial position of the local dispensary, which can ill-afford to dispense with the Government grant.

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 8th, 1879.

3. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 8th July, dwells upon the heavy costs of translations which suitors have to incur in the High Court at Calcutta. Many return to their homes with only the decree in their favor, while their fortunes have been all spent in litigation. The excessive cost of translation often prevents many suitors in the mofussil from preferring appeals in the High Court. The whole matter is one which calls for the careful consideration of the Judges.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 8th, 1879.

4. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 8th July, dwells on the hardship which prisoners in the jails of this country are subjected to. The treatment they receive is exceedingly rigorous and cruel. Dr. Mouat was the first Inspector-General of Jails, and during the early years of his incumbency, was all for a rigorous discipline; but latterly he seems to have relaxed it. Unfortunately for the country, he left it just when a more lenient treatment was beginning to commend itself to his mind as the proper one for the prisoners. So it was with Sir George Campbell also. Sir George, as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Mr. Stephen, as the Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, managed between them to make the criminal law and jail discipline more stringent than before. But Sir George relented after his return to England, and his views on the subject underwent a great change. Next came Sir Richard Temple, who, if he had but remained one year more in Bengal, might have considerably improved the condition of the prisoners. He, too, was transferred to Bombay not long after the subject had presented itself for consideration. The writer then proceeds to remark in a bantering vein:—Sir Ashley Eden has done much for Bengal. He has imposed the Public Works Cess and the License Tax, gagged the Vernacular Press,

caused an increase of intemperance, has made the dietary arrangements in hospitals more stringent than before, and done many other similar actions. And is he not satisfied with having done so much? Why has he become so adverse to the prisoners? He may have yet, like his predecessors, to repent for his action in this respect.

5. Continuing the same subject, the same paper regrets that Sir Ashley Eden has directed a more liberal use

Description in Jails.

of flogging in the jails than has been the case hitherto, and expressed his disapproval of the practice of teaching any useful occupation or art to the convicts. The article concludes with the following paragraph:—There was a time when a rigorous discipline might have done in the jails of Bengal; but the majority of the prisoners, who are their inmates at the present time, have found their way thereto, either from their inability to suffer the pangs of hunger, or their inability to comprehend the complexities of the law, through the intrigues of designing and powerful men, the rigors of the law, or for contempt of the Judges. They were not really wicked; but circumstances have made them such. If any other person, even Sir Ashley Eden himself, had been placed in the circumstances under which they infringed the law, he also perhaps would have been tempted to do as they did. Hence it is that these men, whose only fault seems to have been their poverty, or whose confinement in the jail is due to the complexity and rigor of the law, or the ignorance of the Judges, deserve a more lenient treatment than is extended to them at present.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 8th, 1879.

6. The same paper takes Mr. Stephen to task for his writing against the proposed elevation on lower pay of natives of India to superior appointments in the public service. The proposal is one which has recom-

Mr. FitzJames Stephen on the appointment of natives to higher offices in the public service.

mended itself to Government on account of its great importance and necessity, and not as a means of conferring a favor upon, or recognizing the natural right of, the people of India. It has been hit upon as a last resource, and as the only alternative to absolute bankruptcy. Yet so strong is Mr. Stephen's animosity towards the people of this country, and specially the Bengalis, that he would much rather see the Government of India bankrupt than that any measure intended to save it from that calamity should be beneficial to the people of this country. According to many, Mr. Stephen is an enemy of England and the English nation. Just as Ballál Sen, who is said to have been a Buddhist at heart, and as such an enemy of the Brahmans, introduced the system of Kulinism, in order that it might work their ruin, so did Mr. Stephen so frame the laws of the Government of India that they have already begun to demoralize the Englishmen who come out to this country by turning them into Asiatics. The common saying has it, that a wicked person would even cut his own nose that he might thus occasion some little trouble to another. Mr. Stephen does not hesitate to accuse the European servants of Government, who served it formerly on a lower scale of pay than at present, of receiving bribes; and he does this that an argument may be obtained against the appointment of natives on reduced salaries to high offices in the public service. But if what Mr. Stephen says were true, the English would not be credited with any sense of justice or morality. For it would come to this, that the English Judges, who administer justice impartially, do this for lucre's sake. Our readers will easily be able to see what effect this statement of Mr. Stephen's will produce upon the people of all countries regarding the English nation. The Editor then proceeds to refute the arguments adduced by Mr. Stephen against the appointment of natives by pointing to the cases of European Magistrates, such as Kirkwood, Magrath, &c., who have been recently accused of committing illegalities.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
July 8th, 1879.

7. In an editorial paragraph, the same paper dwells upon the abuse of the Road Cess Funds, the powerlessness of the District Committees, and the occasional expenditure of the proceeds of the cess on works which used to be formerly paid for by Government in the Public Works Department. His remarks are similar to those noticed in paragraph 4 of our last Report.

SANJIVANI,
June 11th, 1879.

8. The *Sanjivani*, of the 11th July, remarks that the intensity of the distress arising from scarcity, high prices, floods, and other causes is so great at the present time, that the people of this country attribute every hardship under which they labor to the action of Government; while they seem to have forgotten the benefits conferred upon them by it. The ignorant people of India, ever dependent on their rulers, cannot even believe that any good or evil could ever befall them in which their rulers had no hand. We are constrained to state that, at the present time, not a single soul in this country is satisfied with the Government. Something should certainly be done to remove this universal dissatisfaction. Referring to the advantages enjoyed under the British rule, and the desirability of its continuance, the Editor suggests that newspapers, while they are free to descant on the defects of Government, should also dwell occasionally on its good qualities and the benefits it has conferred upon the people of India.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
July 12th, 1879.

9. The *Sulabha Samachar*, of the 12th July, refers to the fearful oppressions committed on the people by the police both in Calcutta and the mofussil, and the immunity from punishment enjoyed by the oppressors. The recent case of a Hindu female in the native quarters of Calcutta, who was arrested by the police on wrong information furnished them by an unscrupulous character, as one carrying on the trade of prostitution by evading the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act, is then adverted to, and Government is asked to make an example of the offenders.

DACCA PRAKASH,
July 13th, 1879.

10. Adverting to the appointment of Sir Ashley Eden as President of the Army Commission, and his administration of Bengal, the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 13th July, remarks as follows:—Although not successful in securing the gratitude of the people of Bengal, Sir Ashley Eden has by his attitude towards the Vernacular Press made himself memorable. The injury he has done to this country has been greater than the good that was ever expected from his administration of it. A consideration of his Belvedere speech would lead one to conclude that the Vernacular Press Act was his most favourite measure. One would be baffled in his efforts to find out what benefit Sir Ashley has conferred upon Bengal. It does not seem that he ever took the least trouble to effect any improvements. He has spent the period of his rule in Bengal free from trouble and in ease. It is doubtful whether, with the exception of Sir Cecil Beadon before him, any other Lieutenant-Governor ever took it so easy. The Editor doubts whether the Army Commission, which will be presided over by Sir Ashley Eden, will be able to effect any good. The expenses of the Commission will not probably be less than the savings which may be effected by the reduction of military expenditure. The re-incorporation of Assam with Bengal is likely to do much in the direction of economy, while opening out a prospect of improvement for that province. The changes, therefore, that are likely to take place in the *personnel* of the administration, are not altogether undesirable.

SADHARANI,
July 13th, 1879.

11. The *Sádhárant*, of the 13th July thus writes in reference to the appointment of Sir Ashley Eden to serve as President of the Army Commission:—Unfor-

Sir Ashley Eden.

tunately for this country, no Governor is allowed to complete his term of office. Hardly had the lightning speed of Sir George Campbell begun to abate than he was transferred from Bengal. Two years more of his rule would have done much for the Province. Sir Richard was transferred to Bombay shortly after he had completed setting his house in order. Nor is it probable that Sir Ashley Eden will be allowed to spend the whole term of his office in Bengal. He, it is said, sought to elevate Native Judges to Appellate Benches, but not being allowed sufficient time, is obliged to leave his scheme incomplete. The Rent Commission also is to be left in this state; nor has he been given to see his orders carried out regarding the appointment of Bengali Engineers to the Road Cess Committees. What has become of the proposal to raise Baboo Kunjalál Banerji to a seat in the High Court? Sir Ashley Eden had from the first cherished the desire to abolish the elective system of municipal representation in Calcutta. Even this he has not been able to do. For what then shall we remember Sir Ashley Eden?

It is not, however, that there has been any lack of public measures, good as well as bad, under his administration which might be regarded as memorable; but the treatment he extended to the Vernacular Press was so unjust as almost to drive out from our memory all his good acts. His chief merit was that he almost never made any invidious distinction between Europeans and Natives. He has other good qualities also; but, truth to tell, they are not readily remembered. It is possible we may have forgotten all about them. Never, however, shall we forget his memorable Belvedere speech; those ever fresh English sentences—"I have always said that the Vernacular Press in no way represents the feelings of the people; it is not in the hands of men of influence, or learning, or position, with a claim to be considered representatives of native thoughts; it has no standing or influence in native society; no one believes it; no one trusts it; no one is led by it." Sir Ashley Eden is now leaving Bengal; possibly he may come back to it after some time even as the Viceroy of India. But, wherever and whatever he may be, we shall not forget those words; nor shall we ever allow to slip away from our memory the words he used on the occasion of the passing of the Vernacular Press Act into law. Like others, we did not cherish great expectations on the elevation of Sir Ashley Eden to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, and so now we have not had to suffer any disappointment. We are only sorry that he will not stay for five months longer in Bengal. If he had done this, we might have shown him what the condition of the people is. His untimely departure renders this impossible.

12. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 14th July, writes a long article, the first of a series which will appear in this paper, on the reduction of public expenditure.

Reduction of expenditure.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
July 14th, 1879.

The Editor observes that it will not do to make retrenchments in one or two departments of the Administration, or to abolish the posts of a few petty officers. The scheme of reduction should embrace all such highly paid appointments as may be abolished without impairing the efficiency of the service; the salaries of all high officers should be reduced, and the extravagant expenditure which marks the annual sojournings in the Hills should be curtailed. Even then the object is not likely to be fully gained. If Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey are really determined upon a policy of reduction, let them be prepared to face the opposition of vested interests and of the Civilian officers. The Editor then proceeds to suggest that the post of Governor-General may be abolished with advantage, and the arguments

adduced in support of this proposition are briefly these: The responsibilities of the local Governments, which have gradually increased since the time of Lord Mayo by the transfer to them of many important duties, and the facility, which exists at the present time, of communicating by telegraph with the Government at home, will make it perfectly easy for the Lieutenant-Governors, &c., to conduct the affairs of their respective provinces in consultation with the Secretary of State. A Governor-General was indeed a necessity when such facilities did not exist; but it is not so any longer. As a matter of fact, at the present time the Governor-General consults the Secretary of State upon even the most insignificant matters, thus avoiding all responsibility thereof. Might not the Lieutenant-Governors, too, if their powers were increased to the extent possessed by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, act in a similar way? On any question affecting the interests of the whole Empire, they might consult each other and the Secretary of State and take steps accordingly. If, however, an emergency arose, so sudden as to make it impossible even to refer to that officer in England by telegraph, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army—who is generally both a wise administrator and statesman—may be asked to assume the supreme direction of affairs. As to legislation, the Indian Legislative Council may be safely abolished; the country has been for some time past so deluged with laws, that for a period at least the legislative anvil may be allowed to rest. We do not of course advocate a permanent suspension of the functions of the Legislature. The local Councils will be able, whenever any necessity arises, to legislate for the country. If a measure passed by any such Council be found to contradict or be opposed to any law passed by another, certainly the Secretary of State will be able to rectify the inconsistency. The abolition of the post of Viceroy, if carried out, will effect a considerable saving, while by allowing the Provincial Governments a greater latitude of action, it will make many improvements in the administration possible which are not so at present.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
July 14th, 1879.

13. The same paper points out the necessity that has now arisen of stopping the annual supply of Civilians to this country. Already their number is so large that Government is at its wit's end to provide them with appointments. They are being pitch-forked everywhere; the rights of the Uncovenanted Service are being encroached upon. The Civil Service examinations may now be discontinued with advantage. If on any future occasion it becomes necessary to recruit the service, the candidates may be selected from the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service. As a matter of fact, experienced Deputy Magistrates and Subordinate Judges are more competent to perform administrative and judicial work than many an Assistant Magistrate or District Judge. By elevating natives of India to the posts now held by members of the Civil Service, Government will also be able to make considerable savings.

SAHACHAR,
July 14th, 1879.

14. Adverting to the debates which have recently taken place in the House of Commons on the subject of Indian finance, the *Sahachar*, of the 14th July, is of opinion that the triumphs of Mr. Gladstone and Sir W. Harcourt are complete. The former has utterly demolished the financial policy of Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey, who, it would seem, believe that a policy of intimidation is the one which ensures the greatest popularity.

SAHACHAR.

15. The same paper is not satisfied with the last report submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner. The observations he makes are similar to those noticed in paragraph 11 of our last Report. In conclusion, the Editor asks Government to abolish

Report of the Sanitary Commissioner.

the post. How will Government make good its desire of making a reduction of public expenditure, if such a large sum is annually to be paid to an officer only for writing a report? The work of the Sanitary Commissioner may be as efficiently performed by the District Civil Surgeons.

SAHACHAR,
July 14th, 1879.

16. The same paper is gratified to read the report on the working of the Jail Department for 1878. There has been improvement in many respects. The writer objects to the diet and dress of the prisoners. As to the former, the quantity allowed is objected to. There is one measure for all the convicts; so that the result is that, while one gets more than what is necessary, another gets less than what he requires. Is it true that, once a week, the convicts are obliged to take rice with butter-milk only? Regarding the other matter, the dress of the convicts is not suited to this country. It is no protection against the cold, is intolerable in the hot season, and when wet does not dry soon. The Editor is at one with the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that any attempt to reform the criminals by education or similar means is not likely to be successful in this country.

17. The same paper, in another article, dwells upon the reduction of the salt duties, a subject which has been repeatedly noticed in this paper. This measure, remarks the writer, has not been in the least beneficial. In Bengal, the people did not in the least feel it to be a burden, while the reduction of the duty has not cheapened the article. The people continue to buy salt at the old rate. The only class which has profited by the measure are the Mahajuns. Now, for this questionable benefit, Government has foregone a revenue of 30 lakhs of rupees a year, and to make good this loss, imposed the License Tax, which has brought in only 26 lakhs. Government is therefore a loser. Add to this, that the License Tax has produced dissatisfaction on account of the oppressions with which it has been attended. It is indeed strange that the rulers have not been able to see this.

SAHACHAR.

18. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 15th July, notices a fearful prevalence of obscene practices at Calcutta. The cartmen sing obscene songs in the streets, the unfortunates in the native quarter of the town freely indulge in this sort of language, and the worst of all is that obscene books are being publicly sold in the bazars of the city. Government is asked to instruct the police to attend to this matter, and, as regards the publication of books, to use means for their prompt suppression.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR
July 15th, 1879.

LOCAL.

19. The people of Mymensing, writes the *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 8th July, have suffered the most from the oppressions caused by the License Tax. Thousands of persons, and it is no exaggeration to write thus, have had their goods seized and sold by auction in spite of the fact that they paid the tax once before. Those that were able to protest have been told that the sum thus realized will be put to their credit in next year's accounts. Who is responsible for the hardship occasioned by this procedure?

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 8th, 1879.

20. The same paper has the following in its opening paragraph under the column of news:—While Government is, on the one hand, seeking to frame a law for making occupancy rights transferable, the zemindars and talookdars are, on the other, using means for defeating this object. For this purpose, and in anticipation of the measure, they are now taking temporary kabuliyats

BHARAT MIHIR.

even from their oldest tenants, in which the latter are made to contract themselves out of the privilege of transferring their holdings in any way, and to stipulate that, on the expiration of the term mentioned in the kabuli-yats, the zemindar will have the right to enter upon them. Not a few kabuliyats of this nature are being daily presented for registration, and the ryots are thus contracting themselves out of their occupancy rights.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
July 11th, 1879.

21. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 11th July, asks

A post office at Bálíurá.

Government to establish a post office in the village of Bálíurá on the Jalungee in the district of Nuddea. This village, together with five or six others in thana Trihatta, such as Sháluá, the head-quarters of a mission of the Church Missionary Society, Gopínáthpore, Bhetearpára, are inhabited by many well-to-do people who have frequently to receive and send letters by post. The nearest post office, however, is about 12 miles distant from any one of these localities, and does not always keep a supply of postage stamps.

EDUCATION GAZETTE.

22. Another, writing to the same paper, asks Government to re-

A police outpost at Ahar Belmá in Burdwan.

establish the police outpost near the Rajar Mátár Dighee on the old road between Burdwan to Midnapore, which passes along the southern side of the Damudar, as the place is infested by robbers.

SADHARANI,
July 13th, 1879.

23. The *Sádháraní*, of the 13th July, notices a case of hardship

License Tax in Chinsurah.

occasioned by the assessment with the License Tax of the same person in two different places for the same trade. About twenty persons living in British Chander-nagar, and dealing in fish, who all took out licenses from the local authorities, have been obliged to again take out fresh ones in Goalundo, where they make their purchases. The licenses given at Hooghly, where they carry on their trade, are not, it seems, held valid at Goalundo; and consequently they have had to pay the tax twice over.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
July 14th, 1879.

24. A correspondent of the *Navavibhakar*, of the 14th July, dwells on

License Tax in Azimgunge.

the inequitable assessments with the License Tax made in Azimgunge. The hardship caused to the poor is great. The assesseees have not had the least notice given them regarding the amount they were liable for, nor the date of payment; but they are called upon to pay at once the tax and the fine, which is double the former. Appeals are expensive, but ineffectual. There have been over-assessments, assessments of persons who died months ago, and of those who do not ply any trade.

FAMINE.

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 8th, 1879.

25. We extract the following passage from an article in the *Bhárat*

Distress in Eastern Bengal.

Mihir, of the 8th July, headed—"Distress in Eastern Bengal:"—Mr. Price, while he has not left his boat, has concluded that there is no real distress in Manikgunge, but that it is a fiction invented by Bipin Baboo. What Mr. Alexander may say about Tangail we cannot yet tell. While ostensibly on a visit for the purpose of making enquiry about the distress in that sub-division, he did not yet touch it, and only stopped for three or four days at Suvarna-kháli, and for one or two at Jamurki!

If there had been really no distress, we would not have raised a cry of famine and caused all this perplexity to Government. Nor would we have needlessly stripped the people of this country of their reputation for self-reliance, and thus sought to proclaim them as worthless and indolent. We are fully aware of the disagreeable consequences which such an attempt might have led to. Further, we are aware that at the present time there is

distress all over Bengal, and that neither Government nor the wealthy in the country are able or ought to relieve it. The price of rice is almost the same in Furreedpore, Tipperah, Pubna, Mymensing, and other neighbouring districts; and the distress cannot be held to be due to any scarcity in the supply of food-stuffs. There is no scarcity of rice; there is a scarcity of money to buy it with. There is no money in the houses of the poor, nor are they able on any terms to obtain loans. Who will remove this want? While fully acknowledging the force of these facts, we are, nevertheless, constrained to remark that considerable distress exists among the inhabitants of many places in Tangail and Manikgunge, and that there have even occurred a few deaths from starvation. The authorities of the Dacca Division, it is to be feared, will follow the example of Sir George Couper, and adopt a policy of concealing the true state of matters. Whatever others may do, we cannot do this. There is no longer any hope that Government may do anything. The License Tax has been the destruction of the people. The last resource now is the subsidence of the floods. Should this happen, about a ten-anna portion of the *aus* might yet be obtained, and the people saved alive.

26. Correspondents of the same paper, writing from different places, dwell upon the severe distress arising from high prices which exists among the inhabitants of Furreedpore, Báthuli in Tangail, Bánái, Nágarbári, Kishorgunge, Pingna, and the eastern portion of the Mymensing district. Government is earnestly besought to send relief.

BHARAT MINIR,
July 8th, 1879.

27. The *Hindu Hitaishini*, of the 12th July, notices the existence of severe distress in Dacca, and the indifference of Government to the subject. While the people are starving, Government tells them to wait, and does not stop the collection of its revenue. The rulers are not able fully to sympathise with us. They will perhaps commence relief operations when the afflicted will not be able to avail themselves thereof. In the meantime their loudest cries for relief are not believed to be real.

HINDU HITASHINI,
July 12th, 1879.

28. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 13th July, writes a long article on the severe distress of the middle and the agricultural classes in East Bengal, caused by the prevailing high price of rice. Government yet remains indifferent to the sufferings of the people, while the efforts of a few charitably disposed landholders to relieve them, however praiseworthy, are not still equal to the occasion.

DACCA PRAKASH,
July 13th, 1879.

29. Correspondents of the same paper, writing from different places, notice the existence of severe distress arising from high prices among the inhabitants of the villages under the Gournadí thana, of those under the Manikgunge subdivision, and of the district of Mymensingh.

DACCA PRAKASH.

30. A correspondent of the *Sahachar*, of the 14th July, mentions the following as the causes which are responsible for the oft-recurring famines in Bengal, and the chronic poverty of the people:—(1) The zemindary settlement of land, under which the rights of the ryot are not respected, and the duty of improving the soil is solely thrown upon him. Under it, the ryot is further subjected to the payment of a large number of illegal cesses to the zemindar. (2) The backward state of agriculture and the ignorance of the peasantry. (3) The increasingly extensive cultivation of jute. This takes up land which would otherwise produce food crops; further, the cultivation of jute injuriously affects the fertility of the soil.

SAHACHAR,
July 14th, 1879.

The cause of the recurrence of famines in Bengal.

(4) Considerable tracts of country are still under jungle, while the number of cultivators is small. (5) Want of seasonable rain. (6) The indifference of educated natives to agriculture and to agriculturists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 8th, 1879.

31. Adverting to an article which has recently appeared in the *Bengal Magazine* on the subject of intercourse between Natives and Europeans, and which is believed to be from the pen of an Englishman, the *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 8th July makes the following observations:—We freely admit that, of the twelve causes assigned by the writer as keeping up the difference between the two races, there are some for which we ourselves are responsible. We admit that we are the conquered and the English the conquerors. There is no necessity of reminding either party of this fact. An Englishman, it would seem, as soon as his feet touch the soil of India, recalls to his mind that he has come from the land of gods to one of mortals; has come now to play his part in a land which once witnessed the doings of his ancestors—Olive and Cornwallis. He sees before him the gigantic Fort William, a monument of their fame; the Government House, the High Court, and other edifices, all speaking of the departed great. The statues erected on the Calcutta *Maidan* are those of his ancestors. A greater change takes place in the mind of the newly-arrived Civilian when he goes into the distant mofussil. Well might he then proudly exclaim with Alexander Selkirk—"I am the monarch of all I survey, my right there is none to dispute." According to the writer in the *Bengal Magazine*, already referred to a perfect good-feeling has never existed between a conquering race and a conquered people anywhere; nor is this possible. We rather believe that, although this may be somewhat difficult, still it is not altogether impossible. To bring this about, however, a certain amount of willing condescension on the part of the rulers is required. The Editor then briefly refers to the other causes mentioned by the writer and observes, regarding the plea that a free social intercourse between the two races is considerably hindered by the prevalence of caste prejudices among the people of this country, that the practice of sitting together at dinner is not after all the only means for bringing out the desired good feelings. Do the English treat as their equals even those natives who have done away with caste and publicly dine with them?

BHARAT MIHIR,

32. The same paper, in commenting upon the recent resolution of Government on the course of study prescribed for the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah, makes observations similar to those noticed in paragraph 18 of our Report of the 5th July.

Changes in the teaching arrangements of the Campbell Medical School.

SADHARANI,
July 13th, 1879.

33. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Sādhārānī*, of the 13th July, headed—"The English and the Natives of India":—It is one thing to conquer and govern a country by force of arms, and quite another to introduce order into it, and keep the people in good humor by judgment and a policy of conciliation. The English possess a larger measure of strength, courage, and military genius, than a genius for government, or a courteous and conciliating policy. The English can command; but they do not know how to manage an economic household. They can rule and superintend; but they have never learnt economy, how to settle matters, or to mix with others. They can put down the wicked; but not to cherish the good. They can reprove for a fault; but do not know how to appreciate worth. They have a habit of putting on frowns; but have not learnt to shed tears for others. They are ever ready to strike for a fault; but not to tend

Discontent among the people: Natives and Europeans.

the wounded part. The British Government knows how to raise a revenue and to expend it; but not how to lay it by. Hence it is that the English, although they are the supreme power in India, have not yet been able to establish their ascendancy over the hearts of the people, or to avoid, in spite of their large revenue, incurring constant deficits. Government is ever asking for funds, while the people are crying for food. The power and the resources, the science and the literature of the English nation, have quite vanquished the people of India; but their attitude towards the latter, not being marked by sufficient courtesy, the conquest is not complete. The power of the British has quite perplexed us; but they have not been able to strike the chord of sympathy in our hearts. The feats of a juggler indeed puzzle us by reason of their skilful management; but who would *love* the person who performed them? We do not overlook the many benefits which the British have bestowed upon us. The people of this country are well known for gratitude to their benefactors. Still it is a fact that the gratitude to the British Government is daily diminishing. The people regard it as a Government which has drained them of their resources, and brought on poverty upon the country.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 19th July 1879.

